CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE GRAY HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

New Series.—No. LXIX.

A. Brackett.

(*Continued from page 147.*)

LIST OF EXSICCATAE (Hypoxis).

A. P. Anderson.
1265 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

L. Andrews.
487 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Arsène.
1138 fibrata Brackett.

C. C. Bachman.
2120 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

S. M. Bain.
231 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Miguel Bang.
1042 breviscapa HBK.
1793 humilis HBK.

G. Baur.
239 decumbens L.

W. Beach.
121 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Berlandier.
1832 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Biltmore Herbarium.
529 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
529[a] hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
529[b] hirsuta (L.) Coville.
529[c] " " "
529[d] hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
529[e] hirsuta (L.) Coville.
529[f] " " "
2527[a] juncea Smith.
2527[c] " "
2527[d] " "
2527[e] " "
4015 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.

O. W. Blakley.
1408 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
3433 " " "

Botteri.
80 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
455 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
463 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.

Bourgeau.
2830 mexicana Schultes.

M. A. Brannon.
183 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

W. L. Bray.
68 rigida Chapman.
103 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Britton.
2285 decumbens L.

Britton and Brace.
286 Wrightii (Baker) Brackett.

Britton, Britton and Cowell.
10062 Wrightii (Baker) Brackett.

Britton and Cowell.
208 decumbens L.

Britton, Britton and Earle.
6301 decumbens L.

Britton and Hazen.
24 decumbens L.

Britton and Hess.
2811 decumbens L.

Britton, Britton and Shafer.
102 juncea Smith.

Britton and Shafer.
279 decumbens L.
779 " "

Britton, Wilson and Selby.
14332 micrantha Pollard.

Broadway.
220 decumbens L.
4724 " "

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Brown and F. C. Seymour.
1901 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Bush.
55 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
295 " " "
316 " " "
385 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
525 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
973 " " "
1441 " " "
1598 " " "
4237 " " "

J. J. Carter.
280 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Bro. Leon and F. R. Cazanas.
5920 Wrightii (Baker) Brackett.

A. W. Chapman.
510 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Clute.
208 decumbens L.
T. Coulter.
1546 humilis HBK.
1565 " "
J. F. Cowell.
521 decumbens L.
A. H. Curtiss.
2837* hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
2838 juncea Smith.
4167 " "
4573 " "
4727 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
John Davis.
1231 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
3308 " " "
5156 " " "
6621 " " "
7283 " " "
7393 " " "
M. A. Day.
24 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
71 " " "
Deam.
44 fibrata Brackett.
L. H. Dewey.
205 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
R. A. Dixon and L. C. Gage.
679 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Drummond.
342 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
417 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Père Duss.
2011 decumbens L.
3317c " "
Earle and Baker.
1490 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Eggers.
615 decumbens L.
W. H. Emig.
324 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Fendler.
1565 decumbens L., var. major Seub.
Fiebrig.
891 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
5047 decumbens L.
5177 " "
B. Fink.
84 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
G. L. Fisher.
41 micrantha Pollard.
M. J. Fisher.
54 decumbens L.

W. C. Fishlock.
113 decumbens L.
Fredholm.
315 juncea Smith.
3138 decumbens L.
5010 juncea Smith.
6123 " "
6043 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
Fuertes.
1704 decumbens L.
C. Gates.
1553.3 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
A. Gershoy.
778 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
G. Gardner.
133 decumbens L.
H. A. Gleason.
2281 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
P. Goll.
306 decumbens L.
Greenman.
100 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
550 " " "
2323 " " "
2329 " " "
3868 " " "
Greenman, Lansing and Dixon.
39 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Hale.
169 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
E. Hall.
631 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
632 micrantha Pollard.
W. H. Haller.
829 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
R. M. Harper.
1268 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
1365 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
1604 juncea Smith.
1880 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
W. Harris.
8589 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
9100 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
9401 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
12059 decumbens L.
Hart.
366 decumbens L.
Hassler.
1178 decumbens L.
3245 " "
5562 " "
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Heller.
182 decumbens L.
982a " "

Heyde and Lux.
2871 decumbens L.
2934 rugosperma Brackett.

Hitchcock.
343 juncea Smith.

Holm.
67 decumbens L.

House.
687 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
1984 " " "
2523 " " "
4157 " " "
5173 " " "

O. H. Howell.
653 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Hus.
4107 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

M. E. Jones.
469 fibrata Brackett.

Jörgensen.
1551 catamarcensis Brackett.

J. R. Johnston.
36 decumbens L.

Kearney.
1035 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
1265 " " "
1378 " " "

J. H. Kellogg.
531 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

E. P. Killip.
3570 decumbens L.

A. F. K. Krout.
2837 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

F. Kurtz.
8386 humilis HBK.

Langlois.
332 rigida Chapman.

Lehmann.
7599 decumbens L.

Lemmon.
2891 mexicana Schultes.

Lighthipe.
470 juncea Smith.

Lindheimer.
185 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
187 sessilis L.
188 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.

F. E. Lloyd.
579 decumbens L.

Bayard Long.
3444 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
3784 " " "
5904 " " "
6975 " " "
7177 " " "

Long and Brown.
148 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
3536 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

MacElwee.
308 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

J. Macoun.
13799 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Mandon.
1208 humilis HBK.

Maxon.
798 decumbens L.
6139 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Maxon and Standley.
96 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

McCarthy.
8 micrantha Pollard.

E. A. Means.
74 micrantha Pollard.

M. Meislahn.
1698 juncea Smith.

E. L. Morris.
210 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

J. R. Mumbauer.
407 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Nash.
488 decumbens L.
789 juncea Smith.
952 " "
2072 " "

Nash and Taylor.
1183 decumbens L.

E. W. Nelson.
6127 mexicana Schultes.

G. E. Nichols.
69 decumbens L.

Nicolas.
5203 fibrata Brackett.

J. B. Norton.
165 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

L. B. Ohlinger.
599 juncea Smith.

J. H. Oyster.
3852 hirsuta (L.) Coville.

Edward Palmer.
232 decumbens L.
557 juncea Smith.
581 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.

E. J. Palmer.
694 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
695 " " "
1566 rigida Chapman.
5316 micrantha Pollard.
7380 " "
8519 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
9357 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
9520 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
13406 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
15114 " " "

E. L. Palmer.
322 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Parry and Palmer.
871 potosina Brackett.
W. Palmer.
90 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
A. S. Pease.
12552 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Pennell.
1346 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
2163 humilis HBK.
2552 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
2808 " " "
4998 " " "
Pennell and Long.
7812 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Pollard.
21 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
200 " " "
Pollard and Maxon.
72 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
90 " " "
Pretz.
2971 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
3411 " " "
7097 " " "
10354 " " "
Pretz, Mattern and Long.
6556 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Pringle.
1380 mexicana Schultes.
2908 rugosperma Brackett.
Purpus.
1834 mexicana Schultes.
6966 humilis HBK.
Redfield.
7933 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
7934 " " "
A. F. Regnell.
1237 decumbens L.
Reniech.
99 decumbens L.
Reverchon.
948 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
2759 rigida Chapman.
2759A hirsuta (L.) Coville.
2760 " " "
2760A " " "
2780 rigida Chapman.
4028 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
4038 " " "
9481 " " "
E. S. Reynolds.
067 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Riehl.
126 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
B. L. Robinson.
176 sessilis L.
352 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
353 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
709 " " "
Rolfs.
255 juncea Smith.
Rose.
1655 mexicana Schultes.
3307 tepicensis Brackett.
3319 " "
Rose and Hay.
5374 fibrata Brackett.
5442 " "
5967 mexicana Schultes.
6142 decumbens L.
6307 mexicana Schultes.
Rose and Hough.
4326 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
4510 fibrata Brackett.
Rose, Fitch and Russell.
3346 decumbens L.
Rose, Painter and Rose.
9219 mexicana Schultes.
Rose and Painter.
6522 mexicana Schultes.
6683 " "
6776 " "
7140 " "
7187 " "
7237 decumbens L.
Rugel.
132 sessilis L.
Rusby.
339 mexicana Schultes.
Ruth.
155 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
156 " " "
Rydberg.
8218 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Safford.
80 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
B. F. Saurman.
7937 juncea Smith.
J. H. Schuette.
139 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
F. C. Seymour.
1157 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Shafer.
3239 decumbens L.
W. C. Shannon.
4721 decumbens L.
Small and Small.
5028 Wrightii (Baker) Brackett.
Small and Wilson.
1871 micrantha Pollard.
J. D. Smith.
342 juncea Smith.
343 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.

H. H. Smith.
2266 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
H. H. Smith and G. W. Smith.
14 decumbens L.
U. C. Smith.
1405 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
M. P. Somes.
3067 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
Spruce.
5068 decumbens L.
J. P. Standley.
7 juncea Smith.
499 " "
P. C. Standley.
11381 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
12963 juncea Smith.
Standley and Bollman.
12097 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
L. D. Starr.
2817 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
A. Stewart.
1135 decumbens L.
W. Stone.
72 micrantha Pollard (in part).
Schaffner.
506 humilis HBK.
545 potosina Brackett.
Sintenis.
488 decumbens L.
1067 Wrightii (Baker) Brackett.
F. C. Straub.
52 juncea Smith.
A. A. Taylor.
71 Wrightii (Baker) Brackett.
Alexandrina Taylor.
4227 decumbens L.
Tonduz.
7280 decumbens L.
8028 " "
Townsend and Barber.
70 fibrata Brackett.
Tracy.
5090 rigida Chapman.
5091 " "
5092 " "
5093 " "
5095 micrantha Pollard.
6418 " "
6621 hirsuta (L.) Coville, var. leptocarpa (Engelm. & Gray) Brackett.
6866 juncea Smith.
7514 " "
9231 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
H. von Tuerckheim.
33 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
3842 decumbens L., var. major Seubert.
Underwood and Griggs.
785 decumbens L.
956 " "
977 " "
L. F. Ward.
137 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
A. E. Wight.
271 Wrightii (Baker) Brackett.
T. Williams.
74 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
C. S. Williamson.
103 hirsuta (L.) Coville.
1513 " " "
Percy Wilson.
347 decumbens L.
C. Wright.
1515 decumbens L.
3745 Wrightii (Baker) Brackett.
Wright, Parry and Brummel.
530 decumbens L.

II. SOME GENERA CLOSELY RELATED TO HYPOXIS.

Previous to 1762 the plants now known as *Hypoxis* were scattered among the genera *Anthericum, Crocus, Ornithogalum, Allium* etc. Linnaeus in the first edition of his *Species Plantarum* (1753) had thus distributed them but in his second edition (1762) he formed under *Hexandria Monogynia* the genus *Hypoxis* with four species. In his *Philosophia Botanica* (1751) he had proposed a fragment of a Natural System of classification and in Sprengel's edition of this work (1809) *Hypoxis* was added to the class *Coronariae.*

Jussieu in 1789 published his *Genera Plantarum* in which he proposed a system of classification supposed to be more natural than the one of Linnaeus because the whole structure of the plant was taken into

consideration. In this, under Class III *Perigyna*, Order VII *Narcissi* of his Monocotyledons, he placed the genus *Hypoxis*.

Robert Brown in his *Prodromus* (1810) formed the family *Amaryllideae* and under the heading "Genera inter Asphodeleas et Amaryllideas media" placed the genera *Hypoxis*, *Curculigo* Gaertner and *Campynema* Labillardière. Later in his *General Remarks on the Botany of Australia* (1814), he said, "it is better to consider *Curculigo* and *Hypoxis* as forming a separate family." This family he proposed to call the *Hypoxideae*, characterized by "*Perianthium* superum limbo sexpartito, regulari, aestivatione imbricata. *Stamina* sex, imis lacinis inserta. *Ovarium* 3-loc. loculis polyspermis. *Capsula* evalvis, nunc baccata, polysperma. Semina umbilico laterali rostelliformi: testa atra crustacea. *Embryo* in axi albuminis carnosi: radicula vaga."

Curculigo was described by Gaertner in 1788 with the species *C. orchioides*, a plant which had previously been considered an orchid. Jussieu in 1789 made no mention of this new genus but later Robert Brown classed it with *Hypoxis* as above stated.

Campynema was described by Labillardière (1804) as a new genus based upon a plant from Tasmania which he called *C. linearis*. Since it has a leafy stem and its seeds are very different from those of *Hypoxis* it seems unwise to place these two genera together.

John Lindley in his *Introduction to a Natural System of Botany* (1831) placed *Curculigo* and *Hypoxis* under the order *Hypoxideae*. Later in his *Natural System of Botany* (1836) he placed the *Hypoxideae* as a family under the order *Amaryllidaceae* and he said, "I give up the possibility of characterizing Hypoxideae as a distinct Order, for their occasionally rostellate seeds appear of no value as an ordinal distinction." All of the American species of *Hypoxis* and *Curculigo* have rostellate seeds and Baker says the Old World species of both likewise have them. So by including plants without rostellate seeds Lindley seems to have brought together some unrelated genera when he placed *Curculigo* including *Molineria* Colla, *Hypoxis* including *Fabrica* Thunberg and "*Caelanthus* Schlectendal" (originally published *Coelanthus* Willd.) under the family *Hypoxideae*.

Colla (1825) described *Molineria*, with *M. plicata* as type, and observed that it had been considered a *Curculigo* but that it differed from the latter in several respects. He listed the differences and also gave a figure of his plant. From his plate and from specimens of

similar appearance it seems that he over-estimated some of these differences. For instance, he stated that the seed of his plant is "inappendiculata . . . non rostratum," as is the seed of *Curculigo orchioides* which must be taken as the type for the genus *Curculigo*. Nevertheless, when a *Molineria* seed is seen under a microscope the beak and rostrate hilum are clearly discernible. They are obscured to the unaided eye by the uneven contour of the whole seed.

Coelanthus has the flowers in racemes, a superior ovary and is generally referred to the genus *Lachenalia* of the *Liliaceae*.

In 1847 in his *Vegetable Kingdom* under the alliance *Nacissales* Lindley again made the *Hypoxidaceae* a separate order, between the *Haemodoraceae* and the *Amaryllidaceae*. He characterized it by "Flowers hexapetaloideous, much imbricated. Stamens 6; anthers turned inwards. Radicle remote from the hilum, which is often strophiolate." Under this order he placed the genera *Curculigo*, *Forbesia* Ecklon, *Pauridia* Harvey and *Hypoxis*. This time he put "*Coelanthus* W." among the *Liliaceae*.

I have been unable to see Ecklon's description of *Forbesia* but later botanists have included it under *Curculigo* and Baker, who also did this, stated that the seeds of *Curculigo* are rostellate.

William Herbert (1837) placed the *Hypoxideae* as a suborder under his caulescent *Amaryllidaceae*. This suborder he divided further, and under his division *Hypoxidiformes*, characterized by "sepals and petals conformable," he placed the genera ? *Weldenia* Schultes fil., *Curculigo, Molineria, Hypoxis* and *Coelanthus*.

Weldenia has been placed since in the *Commelinaceae* which it resembles in habit and leaves.

In his *Flora Australiensis* (1873) Bentham formed the order *Amaryllideae* characterized by "Flowers regular or nearly so. Anthers opening inwards. Placentas axile. Seeds albuminous. Inflorescence centripetal. Leaves chiefly radical, veinlets when present transverse." He distinguished five tribes, *Haemodoreae, Conostyleae, Hypoxideae, Agaveae* and *Euamaryllideae*. He said, "The several tribes here distinguished are usually considered as so many independent Orders, or at any rate as referrible to three distinct Orders—*Haemodoraceae*, *Hypoxideae*, and *Amaryllideae*; but although these subordinate groups are in most respects distinct, it appears to me that it is only by their union in one general Order that we can obtain a

well-defined group, of the same grade as *Irideae, Burmanniaceae, Orchideae, Scitamineae* and *Hydrocharideae,* all of them clearly marked out by definite and important characters. It is generally admitted that the above suborders, here united under the *Amaryllideae*, agree in the most important characters derived from the flower and seed, differing from *Hydrocharideae, Orchideae* and *Burmanniaceae* in their albuminous seeds, from *Scitamineae* and *Orchideae* in their regular (or only oblique) flowers, from *Irideae* and *Burmanniaceae* in their centripetal (not centrifugal) inflorescence and in their stamens, from *Taccaceae* and the majority of *Orchideae* and *Burmanniaceae* in their axile placentum, from *Dioscorideae* in their hermaphrodite flower, and in all cases there are other characters either less constant or of minor importance . . . Taking therefore the *Amaryllideae* as a whole as one Order, it would include besides the five tribes or suborders here enumerated . . . the *Vellozieae* . . . and the *Alstroemierieae* . . . in which however the secondary inflorescence appears to be centrifugal." Under the tribe Hypoxideae he placed *Hypoxis* and *Curculigo.*

Bentham and Hooker in their *Genera Plantarum* (1883) made some changes in the five tribes of Bentham. These tribes they called *Hypoxideae, Amarylleae, Alstroemierieae, Agaveae* and *Vellosieae.* Under the *Hypoxideae* they placed the genera ? *Campynema,* ? *Pauridia, Hypoxis* and *Curculigo.*

Pax, writing in Engler and Prantl's *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* (1887), placed under the family *Amaryllidaceae* the subfamily *Hypoxidoideae,* and under the latter he placed the tribe *Hypoxideae,* containing the genera *Curculigo* and *Hypoxis.* He placed *Campynema* in a subfamily by itself parallel to the *Hypoxidoideae*; and *Pauridia* under the *Haemodoraceae* with the comment, that while Bentham and Hooker are not certain that it belongs in the *Amaryllidaceae,* neither is it certain that it is any better placed in the *Haemodoraceae.* The reason for all this uncertainty lies in the fact that while the plant has the habit and seeds of a tiny *Hypoxis* it has only three stamens.

Baker, in his *Synopsis of the Hypoxidaceae* (1878), followed the plan of Bentham and made the *Hypoxidaceae* a tribe of the *Amaryllidaceae.* Here he collected four genera *Hypoxis, Curculigo, Molineria* and *Pauridia,* which he characterized in the following manner:—

FIG. 14. Curculigo scorzoneraefolia.

"CLAVIS GENERUM.

**Perianthii tubus supra ovarium nullus vel brevissimus. Stamina epigyna.*

1. HYPOXIS. Fructus capsularis circumcissus operculatus. Folia sessilia haud plicata . . .

2. MOLINERIA. Fructus baccatus. Folia petiolata plicata . .

**Perianthii tubus supra ovarium productus. Stamina perigyna.*

3. CURCULIGO. Tubus elongatus filiformis. Stamina 6 . . .

4. PAURIDIA. Tubus brevis infundibularis. Stamina 3 . . ."

These four genera have small, dark seeds, with a crustaceous outer coat and a beak and lateral rostrate hilum. Judging from the similarity of their seeds they should be classed together under the *Hypoxideae*. The seeds of this group are very different from those of the other *Amaryllidaceae* that I have examined and also from those of the neighboring families. However, my study has not been extensive enough to warrant removing the *Hypoxideae* from the *Amaryllidaceae*.

I am including a description and figures (habit × ½, seed × 40) of the American species of *Curculigo*; and also drawings (habit × ½, seed × 40) of the monotypic *Pauridia minuta* which appears to have

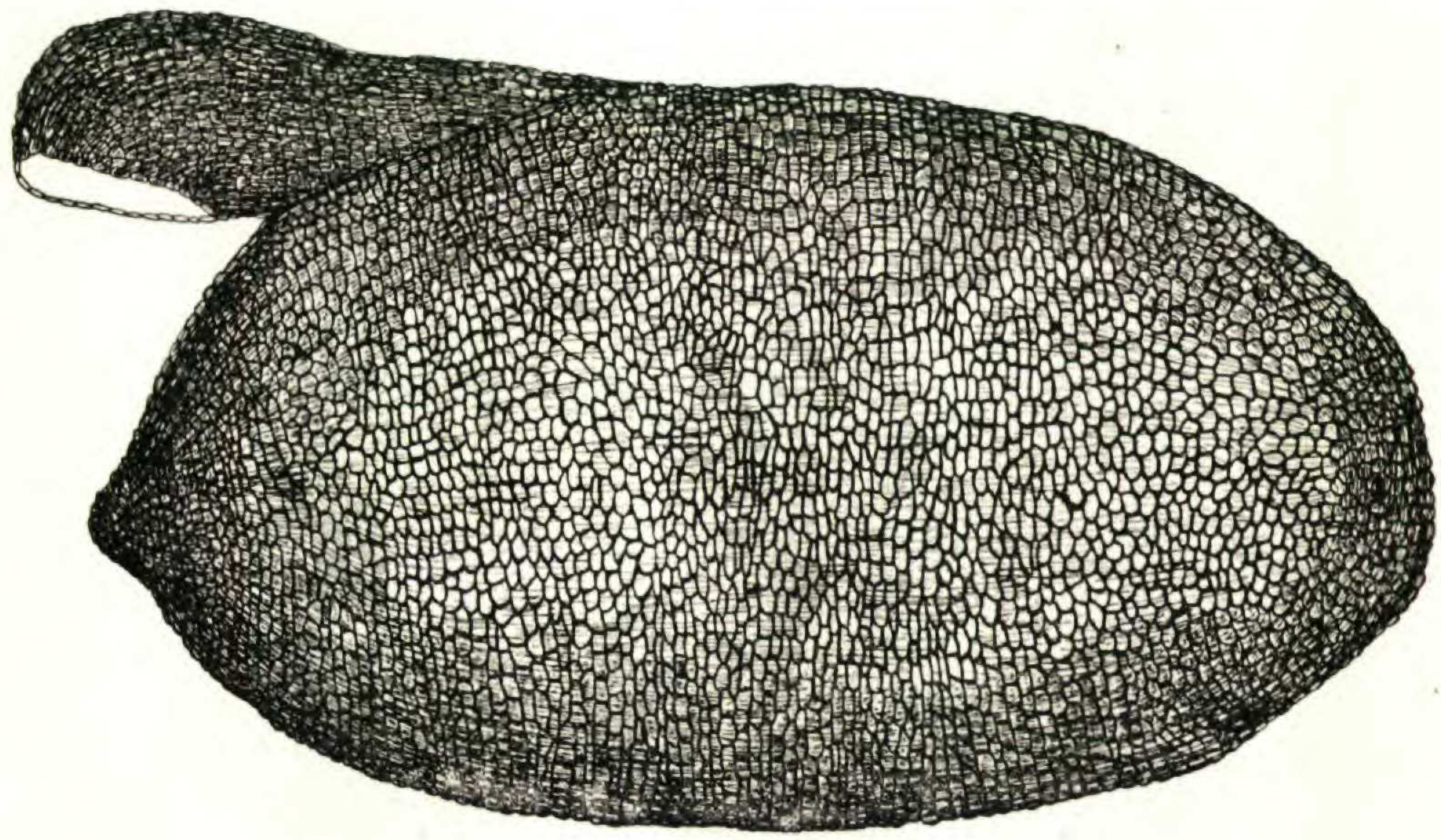

FIG. 15. Seed of Curculigo scorzoneraefolia.

a miniature *Hypoxis* seed. I also include figures (habit × ⅛, seed × 40) of *Molineria recurvata* (Ait. f.) Herbert (this is Colla's *M. plicata* renamed according to the international rules) to shcw that it is unlike *Curculigo* and while the seed appears to the unaided eye be "inappendiculata" it has really, when seen under even a low powered glass, the beak and rostrate hilum of the *Hypoxideae*.

CURCULIGO SCORZONERAEFOLIA (Lam.) Baker. Tuber cylindrical 2.5–above 8 cm. long, about 8 mm. thick, crowned with a tuft of fibers and the disintegrating membranous sheaths of the old leaf-bases; leaves pilose, linear to lanceolate, 1.5–14 mm. broad, 1–3.5 dm. long; in the broader-leaved plants the leaves narrowed to a petiolar base; scapes mostly one-flowered, 5–8.5 cm. long; pedicels very short, scarcely protruding from the tuft of basal fibers; bracts lanceolate, leaf-like, about 2 cm. long; ovary cylindrical when mature,

sheathed by the bracts and the whole encased by the basal fibers; perianth-tube filiform, 2–4 cm. long, pilose, crowned by the six spreading perianth-segments; perianth-segments lanceolate, 0.7–1.4 cm. long, pilose without; capsule indehiscent, cylindrical, subtended by the persistent bracts; seeds black, lustrous, subglobose, 2–2.5 mm. in diameter, with a small beak and a much expanded hilum.—Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. xvii. 124 (1878). *Hypoxis scorzoneraefolia* Lamarck, Encyc. iii. 183 (1789).—Tropical and subtropical South America and the Antilles.

The accompanying drawings were made from a plant in the Gray Herbarium, collected by *R. Spruce* in the vicinity of Barra, Prov. Rio Negro, Brazil, Dec.–Mar., 1850–1851. Plants belonging to this species have mostly been distributed as *Hypoxis scorzoneraefolia* or as *Hypoxis decumbens* L. The leaves of this species are narrower and more grass-like than are those of most of the Old World Curculigos; yet the seed is as typically that of a *Curculigo* as in *C. orchioides* Gaertner around which the genus was described.

PAURIDIA MINUTA (L. f.) Durand & Schinz. Corm globose, 4–8 mm. thick, covered with membranaceous sheaths and the stiff bristly bases of the old leaves; leaves filiform to linear-lanceolate, 0.4–3.6 mm. broad, up to 3.5 cm. long; scapes 1(rarely 2)-flowered; pedicels longer than the peduncles and subtended by two setaceous bracts; ovary and capsule glabrous; perianth-segments 2–3.6 mm. long, lanceolate, slightly rounded at the apex; capsule subcylindric, 2–3 mm. long; seeds 0.1–0.2 mm. in diameter, black, lustrous, covered with minute rounded pebbling, making the seeds resemble a miniature seed of *Hypoxis hirsuta*, var. *leptocarpa*.—Consp. Fl. Afr. v. 142 (1895). *Ixia minuta* L. f. Suppl. 92 (1781); Thunb. Diss. Ixia. 6, t. 1, f. 1 (1783). *P. hypoxidioides* Harvey, Gen. S. Afr. Pl. 342 (1838).—About Cape Town, S. Africa. The following are cited here from near Cape Town; *Mac Owan & Bolus*, no. 291, with seeds (hb. Gray); *H. Bolus*, no. 2815, without seeds (hb. Gray).

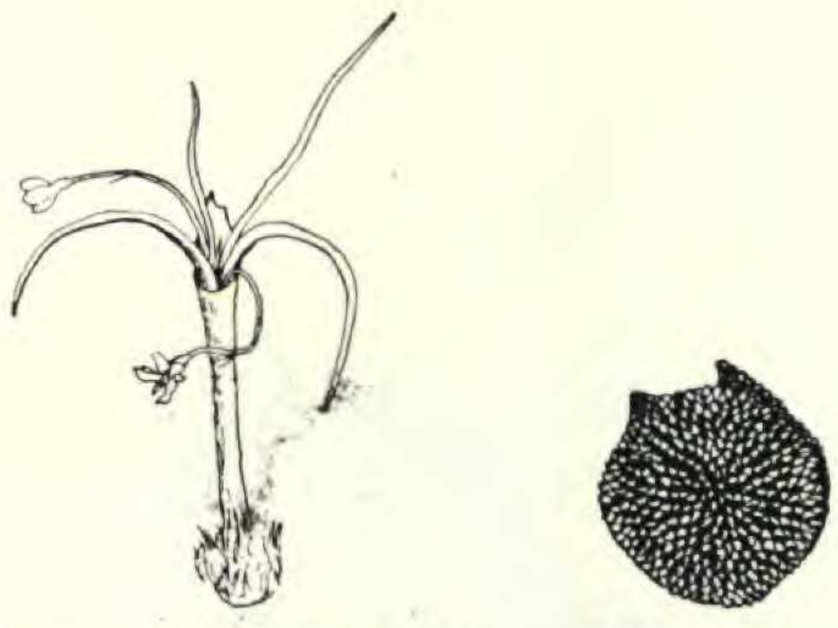

FIG. 16. Pauridia minuta and seed.

MOLINERIA RECURVATA (Ait. f.) Herbert. Tuber cylindrical, covered with the dark disintegrating sheaths of the old leaf-bases; leaves obovate, about 11 dm. long, about 8–13 cm. broad; the lower part narrowed at the base to form a petiole, densely villous when young, becoming glabrate at maturity; blade glabrate, acute; scapes about 2–3 dm. long, villous, bearing flowers and bracts in an oblong

deflexed head; pedicels about 7–16 mm. long; bracts leaf-like, villous at the apical margins; ovary and capsule cylindrical or subglobose;

FIG. 17. Molineria recurvata and seed.

perianth-segments linear-lanceolate, about 7 mm. long, pilose without; capsules indehiscent, 6–12 mm. long, cylindrical, subtended by

the persistent bracts which exceed the combined pedicel and mature capsule in length; seeds black, globose, about 2 mm. in diameter, with uneven contour; murications small, low and flat.—Amaryllideae 84 (1837). *Curculigo recurvata* Aiton f. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, ii. 253 (1811); Bot. Reg. ix. t. 770 (1823). *Molineria plicata* Colla, Hort. Rip. App. ii. 331, t. 18 (1825).—Tropical Asia, Australia and the Philippine Islands.

The drawing of this seed was made from specimen no. 18196, distributed by *A. D. E. Elmer*, and now in the Gray herbarium. It was collected in Los Baños (Mt. Maquiling), Province of Laguna, Island of Luzon, June–July, 1917. *Molineria* has been very often confused with *Curculigo* and the specimens have been distributed as *C. recurvata, C. gracilis* Kurz and *C. aquasanensis* Elmer.

NOTE ON PORIA FATISCENS.

James R. Weir.

In a recent comparison of the types of some Porias described from North America, it was determined that the synonymy of *Poria fatiscens* is as follows:

Poria fatiscens (Berk. & Rav.) Cke. Grev. **14:** 114, 1886.

Polyporus fatiscens (Berk. & Rav.) in Berk. Grev. **1:** 65. 1872. Type from South Carolina by Ravenel on dead branches (Rav. Fung. Car. Fasc. 2: No. 21.) Type preserved. Kew, Cambridge, Mass. (Curtis Herb.); Washington (Rav. Fung. Car. and Michener Herb.).

Polyporus tenellus Berk. & Cke; Cooke & Ellis Grev. **6:** 81. 1878. Type from Newfield, N. J., by Ellis on pine boards, preserved, New York (Ellis Herb. no. 1825); Ellis, N. A. F. no. 804. Langlois, no. 433 under this name (Herb. U. S. D. A.) is *Poria vesiculosa* (Berk. & Curt.) Cke.

Polyporus semitinctus Peck, Ann. Rept. N. Y. State Mus. **37**: 37. 1879. Type from Griffins, N. Y., by Peck on wood of *Acer*, preserved at Albany (Peck Herb.).

Poria tenella (Berk. & Cke.) Cke. Grev. **14:** 114. 1886.

Poria semitincta (Pk.) Cke. Grev. **14:** 115. 1886.

Poria subviolacea Ellis & Ev. Amer. Nat. **31:** 339. 1897. Type from Newfield, N. J., by Ellis, on oak branches, preserved, New York (Ellis Herb.) Cambridge (Farlow Herb.), Ellis N. A. F. 3513, 2d Ser.

Characters:—Sporophore resupinate, extensively effused under favorable conditions in orbicular or elongated patches 2–15 cm. long and 3–9 cm. broad, soft membranaceous, somewhat pulverulent